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Colonel Fred Grant is a sensible young man in every respect at least. He has decided not to write a biography of his father.

Ex-Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, father-in-law of the late Matt Carpenter, is 80 years old, and is now crippled by a broken knee.

The Philadelphia Press very properly makes this suggestion: "Everybody would approve the selection of Governor Cook as the eulogist of Gen. Grant. That is one thing on which there will be no differences as to fitness of propriety. Mr. Cook's speech on General Grant at the National republic convention of 1880, and was of the finest specimens of oratory that had been heard for years."

By a bookbinder that seems not to be weakened, the president has at last convinced the Indian territory cattlemen that they must go and that within the time specified by the recent executive order—forty days. Twelve of these days they have wasted in vain endeavors to secure a modification of the order, and for this they have but themselves to blame. They complain bitterly of the pecuniary loss that will accrue to them if forced to go within the specified time. Had they moved at once their loss would have been much less.

The State Journal, in commenting on the site for the location of the state school for dependent children, says: "The selection of Sparta was a wise one, and the final selection of the exact spot is the best that could have been made. As people become acquainted with the choice the board has made, we feel quite sure they will endorse the location cordially and strongly as being an eminently proper one for this school. The best of feeling has existed between the members of the board and the people of Sparta during the negotiations, and both parties are happy over the result, and they have a good reason for happiness."

The Appleton Post says that the confidence of leading men of Appleton in the honesty and integrity of Captain Cook was so great that they offered to replace Mr. Cook's bond of \$10,000 as steward of the hospital with one for \$50,000, if the board of supervisors would accept it. It is safe to say that not a member of the board doubted Mr. Cook's uprightness and honesty and that the only reason that his resignation was accepted was simply that of appearances.—*Outlook Northwester.*

All the Gazette has to say about the matter is this, that if the Appleton Post is a sincere and practical friend of Captain Cook's, it will do that gentleman a special favor to cease further discussing the question of his resignation. For the sake of his family, and for his own sake, the matter should drop where it is. The Gazette simply makes this suggestion in the hope that both the Post and Captain Cook may profit thereby.

Down east the people are having a little of the experience of the wild west in tornadoes. For some time they seemed to be the especial property of the roaring and rollicking west, but as broad as the west is, it could not keep them, and they leaped to the Delaware, blow down houses, uprooted trees, demolished blocks and occasioned the death of several persons. That was an uncommon storm which struck the Delaware last Monday, but west it would have been considered only one of the many frequent visitations of that kind, and would have been forgotten in a week after its occurrence. Out of the one hundred and eighty tornadoes reported in the United States last year, the south had one-third of the number, and the others took place in the west and southwest.

The thousands of readers of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, will be pained to learn that she is lying at the point of death in San Francisco. Some months ago she was appointed a special Indian commissioner by President Arthur, and also was engaged to write a series of articles on southern California, Oregon and Washington territory. While staying in Los Angeles she fell and broke her knee. She went to San Francisco about four months ago for treatment. Since her arrival she has been attacked with a low fever, and has gradually grown worse. Her stomach became so weak as to be unable to retain any kind of food, and for the last month she has subsisted entirely on frozen cream. Her husband is a banker at Denver, but is now in San Francisco, watching the painful operation of his wife slowly starving to death.

The next thing this country will have as proof that the focus are not all dead will be the fifteen or twenty half finished monuments to show that we can forget a man quicker than any other nation on the face of the earth. A half finished monument to Washington stood at the capital of the nation for a century, and then was finished by an appropriation by congress. The best thing the people of this country can do to show their respect for their great men is not to attempt to build them monuments. General Grant is certain to have a half dozen or more half finished monuments for the relief funds to pick up pieces. That will be the way we shall remember the great men of the war rebellion.—*Madison Democrat.*

The Democrat must not mistake the present temper of the Americans. There are no unfinished monuments to-day, and when New York and Chicago begin there will be no dragging the nation now to shame by the inexcusable delay in proceeding with the work. General Grant has such a warm place in the hearts of the people that granite and marble columns will be quickly raised to do him honor and perpetuate his memory.

From Dakota comes the pitiable story of a man who pined away and died because he was not permitted to marry his sixth wife. He had been married and giving in marriage for years. He was as accomplished a polygamist and masquerade as Burton was an accomplished

robber, and wherever he went the fair ones succumbed to his Butte-like fascinations. A few weeks ago he was necessary to win the prettiest and richest maiden in a town or city. What money he would steal from one he would waste on another. After enjoying a delightful honeymoon with one, he would excuse himself by saying he must leave for a few days on important business, and to another city he would himself, invade the best society, select his victim, win her heart, capture her parents, and marry her. This scheme was repeated fifteen times when the fates overtook him. The fifteen beautiful and innocent victims who preferred dash and dress in a man rather than brains and manliness, started on his tracks, and he was arrested. He had just then got the consent of the sixteenth bride, but before she had the blessed privilege of kissing her loving cheeks upon his breast, the law seized him, he was placed in jail, tried, and convicted, and the little incident so preyed upon his mind that he pined away and died. It is safe to say that the fifteen witnesses in court did not weepingly follow his remains to the grave.

It does seem that whenever the democrats look for republican frauds they catch a democratic thief. For instance: That little congress of special treasury agents which has been ordered to New York by Secretary Manning to resume the investigations of "frauds on the revenue" will have a matter to look into that was not anticipated. It seems too bad that, so soon after the "Administration of Reform" had disposed of the "offensive partisans" who held chief places in the customs service, and "good democrats" had succeeded them, there should be the necessity for the investigation of a case of declared fraud on the revenue which should have been prevented in the Appraiser's department. It is reasonable for two special inspectors, both republicans, under the dot of Special Agent Ayres, also a republican, to discover that an importer of jewelry materials in New York, by an undervalued invoice, had shipped a large quantity of goods to his firm in Nassau streets, from Germany, and they were passed through the custom house. The special inspectors discovered and seized the goods, amounting in value to between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and some startling developments are promised from a further investigation.

**REFORM EMBARRASSING THE ADMINISTRATION.**  
One of the chief embarrassments of President Cleveland's administration is that of dealing with civil service reform. Very early in the campaign he put himself squarely on the platform of civil service, when, in fact, his party was against it, and his letter to the civil service commission displayed a majority of the democrats who protest against any regulation which interferes with the distribution of political spoils. The latter influence being stronger than President Cleveland himself, it was but quite natural that when he was elected he should fall far short of the doctrine which the independents firmly advocated during the campaign. The fact is the president could not stand upon his civil service letter and at the same time be in full harmony with the democratic party; because the democratic party has never stood for that kind of reform. What little of civil service reform we have in our government was found in the books before when the democrats took charge of national affairs, and by the president's official oath as well as by his utterances during the campaign, he was bound to enforce it.

But has he done this? Mr. Cleveland would probably not interfere with the action of the law, and may not permit any of his subordinates to flagrantly violate it, but on every hand we find that he tacitly approves of the removal of hundreds of faithful, efficient and honest office-holders, against whom no man can speak evil, simply because they are republicans. Men of exalted moral and political character have been removed without charge, and men of low political morals have been put in their places. These are facts. They are opposing facts, and it is any wonder that the administration is all at sea in regard to its civil service reform? One day the president seems to stand solidly on the civil service rock, and the next day he is knocked completely off by the action of some member of his cabinet. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Hendricks and his Indianapolis postmaster removal. He made a hard fight to get an anti-civil service reformer appointed postmaster. This official, when appointed, not only instituted sweeping changes, but it is reported, has declared that political preference will govern him in the selection of men from the lists presented him by the civil service examiners. In a word, he intends that democrats shall have the places, law or no law. An investigation was ordered, but the commission says that Jones is all right in spirit, but in practice he did not appear to understand the full meaning of the civil service rules. The commission, working in the interest of the administration, tells the bureau postmaster to go on but to be more careful.

Probably Mr. Cleveland should not be wholly condemned for this incongruous condition of things in his administration. He has made a few excellent appointments. He placed two or three republicans in office because they were conspicuous for their business qualifications. But he has also removed or consented to the removal of men perfectly competent and without flaw in the discharge of their duties, for no other purpose discoverable than that their places might be filled by democrats. So sweeping have been the changes made by the influence which is deadly opposed to civil service reform,

that the New York Sun, which has kept a tally of removing, says that at the present rate of removing it will require but twenty months to remove all republicans filling presidential offices. This fatal official are being swung by Mr. Cleveland himself right in the very face of his civil service letter, and with a full consciousness that the change of "offensive partisanship" is trumped-up especially for each case.

Thus is the administration making a humbug of reform. It goes on without apology in its removals without cause. It has a policy that is neither one thing nor the other. The president is on the fence frequently, but when he gets down he is always on the democratic side. His policy will not make himself solid with his party, neither will he claim the title of a reform president.

**JONES VINDICATED.**  
THE INDIANAPOLIS POSTMASTER RIGHT SIDE UP.  
A Little Wild Talk on a Subject He Was Not Wanted in—The "Mutuals" Discuss the New Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The report of the civil service commission prepared by Judge Tamm, who went to Indianapolis to investigate the charges of violation of the civil service laws, prepared by the Postmaster, Aquila Jones, of that city, was handed to the president Wednesday and is made public. The report is endorsed by Commissioners Eaton and Thompson, and the conclusions reached on the main points are as follows:

It does not appear that the postmaster has made any appointment or removal in violation of any provision of the civil service act or rule. Only the first and second rules put any limit upon the authority to remove, and no violation of either of them has been charged or proved. The facts as to the conversations or declarations charged, related rather to matters of taste and official propriety than anything which is in itself a subject of removal, and the removals were made according to the theory of political discrimination quite repugnant to the spirit and the letter of the rules. Such declarations very naturally evoked a suspicion that the postmaster had been in accordance with his words. These facts naturally resulted in the presentation of the charges, and the commission has found abundant reason for thinking that they were presented with a candid and honest intention. The just enforcement of the civil service law and rules and that they are likely to have that effect.

It is due to the postmaster to state that he declares himself to have been well informed as to the full effect of the rules in regard to political discrimination, at the time of the conversations, and that what he stated as to selecting those of his own party and rejecting those of the other had reference to the removal of those who were in the examinations. In dismissing this part of the subject, as to which it is not possible to reconcile the testimony, the commission thinks the postmaster had not and that he has not now any intention of violating the rules, but that he now more clearly than before understands that any political discrimination in making selections from among those examined will be a violation both of the spirit and of the letter of the rules.

With reference to the examinations and examinations, which it was charged were not as they should be, the commission says they could find nothing in the evidence to indicate that the examinations were incompetent and their work unfairly done; they therefore fully clear these officers of any misconduct, and compliment them on their work so far.

**Civil Service Reformers in Council.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The fourth annual meeting of the National League of Civil Service Reform associations was held here today. The delegates from twenty-seven states were present from all parts of the country, including many prominent men. The president, George W. Curtis, at 11:30 delivered the annual address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

In his speech, Mr. Curtis said, he earnestly believed that there was more of reform sentiment in the Republican party now than in any other time in the history of the country, and that through the late order of changing the administration civil service reform holds its own and has been practiced in the civil administration of the government.

George W. Curtis was declared elected president again amidst applause. Mr. Curtis returned thanks, saying he came once more as a volunteer, and pleading for indulgence.

Mr. Curtis made a report, which showed the league in a flourishing condition. He said there were at present sixty associations, with more being organized every day. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That under a popular republic government like ours employment in those positions in the civil service, the duties of which are administrative and not political, ought to be open on equal terms to every citizen whose fitness shall have been ascertained by appropriate examination and practical tests, and that the chief executive authority over the civil service, like that over the military and naval services, is an official trust to be exercised not for the advantage of a party, but for the common welfare.

Resolved, That every American citizen is interested in securing the extension of the truly American and democratic principle of the equal right of every citizen to apply for and compete on equal terms for appointment to office without the necessity of obtaining aid from personal friends or political patrons, and that every local association is urged to bring this subject to the attention of all voters in its neighborhood, and by every means in its power to secure the extension of the civil service.

**CYRUS W. FIELD IN LONDON.**

The Entertaining American Gives Another Dinner—Notable Toasts.  
LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field gave a dinner to-day evening at the Ritz hotel in commemoration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable twenty-seven years ago. Among those present were Chief Justice Wills, Charles Bright, ex-Attorney General D. E. Brierley, Mr. Brassey, Mr. E. J. Canon, Mr. D. G. Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Parnell, Mr. Walter and Karl Brand. John Bright sent a letter of regret. United States Minister Phelps sat on Mr. Field's left and Lord Mayor Fowler on his right. Mr. Field presided at the feast. The Queen, and made a graceful allusion to the fact that Queen Victoria was the first to transmit a message over the cable. President Cleveland's health was drunk standing and in silence. A memorial hymn in honor of Queen Victoria was sung. The toast was then given in a speech later in the evening Mr. Field described the formation and execution of the cable project, and quoted Lord Ripon's declaration that the cable had conducted to a peaceful issue the diplomatic questions between England and the United States, growing out of the civil war. Senator Hawley made a brief speech, eulogizing the host. Minister Phelps also spoke. His guests standing and singing. The people who were ultimately responsible for the world. England's present depressed trade was due to America's protective policy, and America itself was the cause of her depression. About 350 persons in all were present at the banquet, which was highly successful and enjoyable in every respect. The Standard speaker Cyrus W. Field as the father of ocean telegraphy. The project of a telegraphic cable was more interesting than many a romance, and Field is its hero.

**CONDENSED NEWS.**

Judge Robert Denny has been nominated by a majority of the Indianapolis Prohibitionists to succeed Judge C. C. Cook.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, the gross receipts of the Chicago postoffice were \$1,233,158.24.

A fire at Marinette, Wis., destroyed \$51,000 worth of property, upon which there was an insurance of \$75,000.

The Berlin and Frankfurt bourses have been seriously affected by the warlike utterances of leading German and French journals.

Parry Brothers, wholesale jewelers, of Chicago, made an assignment Wednesday to a receiver of liabilities of \$35,000 and assets of \$39,000.

The impression in official circles at Ottawa is that Riel will suffer the death penalty, notwithstanding the efforts of French-Canadian friends in behalf.

A San Francisco judge has ordered that Sarah Hill, ex-Senator Sharon's alleged wife, be kept separated during her attendance upon her court.

D. V. Moffett, treasurer of Coffey county, Kansas, who is in arrears to the state \$21,474.40, has been missing from his home since July 29.

Between March 4 and July 25, 4,496 fourth-class postmasters were appointed, in a great majority of cases to all vacancies caused by resignations and deaths.

Some of the British house of commons, Tuesday night, Mr. Parnell congratulated the Conservatives upon their attempts to deal in a satisfactory way with the Irish land question.

A peculiar disease, arising from uric acid, some sanitary conditions, prevailing at Portor, Ind., where eighty persons have been attacked within a fortnight, several cases having proved fatal.

A stroke of lightning by which Robert Thompson was instantly killed at Omaha, Wednesday, left no marks on the body except a small hole on the top of the head, and another in the right foot. The clothing of the unfortunate man was torn into shreds and scattered.

At Tallmadge, Ohio, Wednesday, Richard Jones, a farm laborer, committed suicide, after fatally shooting Mrs. Charles Marvin, his employer's wife, who was endeavoring to dissuade him from self-destruction.

John had made two previous attempts upon his own life, both of which had been thwarted by Mrs. Marvin.

The proclamation decreeing the forcible collection of the extra tax assessed against the city of Lincoln for expenses arising out of the riots at Omaha, Wednesday, has been withdrawn, and a committee of citizens invited to confer with the earl of Carnarvon on the subject.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, of Iowa at 27,000,000, of Nebraska at 22,000,000, and of Dakota at 22,000,000. Another authority places the average yield per acre in Dakota at twelve to thirteen bushels, and in Minnesota at eleven bushels. The cotton crop in South Carolina promises to be the largest gathered in many years.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in Cook county, Ill., for the current year—estimating the personal as assessed of west Chicago, which has not been returned, is \$194,384,131, an increase over last year of \$2,010,015. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Boston for 1885 is \$935,404,000, a gain of \$2,748,000 over last year. The tax levy is \$12.80 per \$1,000, as against \$17 in 1884.

Dr. Orrin Aborn, a physician of Marshfield, Wis., on Tuesday, was badly injured by a fall from a horse, which he was riding, and a deadly assault with a surgeon's knife upon Dr. C. R. Boyer, a friend, who was in charge of him pending his removal to an asylum. A desperate struggle ensued, in which Dr. Boyer was fatally wounded, and cut his own throat, dying several hours later.

A motion made by Labouchere, Radical, in the British house of commons, Wednesday, that the appropriation bill be rejected until the government explains its Egyptian policy, was negatived. In the course of the debate, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the government policy was to support Egypt on a solid financial basis, and to regard external defense, finance, and internal administration, but declined to make a statement on the question of evacuating that country.

In the British parliament, Wednesday, Mr. O'Brien, Home-Ruler, said he had documents in George Barrington's handwriting, which showed that the late government had offered certain considerations to the various parties for the appointment of a private acceptable to it as archbishop of Dublin. Mr. O'Brien, who was in his seat, declared that the documents referred to were either forgeries or had been obtained by some gross breach of honor, and therefore declined to make any reply to Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Kelley Not Wanted.  
LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Telegraph says that Austria formally notified the United States government that Mr. Kelley is not acceptable as the American minister to Austria, and has expressed the hope that he will be recalled and another appointment be made.

**Peruvian Wine of Iron.**  
is a certain preventative and cure for Fe and Anemia, and persons of sedentary habits, and those troubled with sleeplessness, languor or indigestion to exercise will derive great relief from its use. It is a preparation of Peruvian Bark, Sherry wine and Iron, sold by the Proprietors, Elverson, opposite the postoffice.

**THE MARKETS.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.  
The market quotations on the board of trade today were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 August, opened 85½¢, closed 87½¢; September, opened 84½¢, closed 86½¢; October, opened 83½¢, closed 85½¢; No. 3 August, opened 84½¢, closed 86½¢; September, opened 83½¢, closed 85½¢; October, opened 82½¢, closed 84½¢; No. 4 August, opened 82½¢, closed 84½¢; September, opened 81½¢, closed 83½¢; October, opened 80½¢, closed 82½¢; No. 5 August, opened 80½¢, closed 82½¢; September, opened 79½¢, closed 81½¢; October, opened 78½¢, closed 80½¢; No. 6 August, opened 78½¢, closed 80½¢; September, opened 77½¢, closed 79½¢; October, opened 76½¢, closed 78½¢; No. 7 August, opened 76½¢, closed 78½¢; September, opened 75½¢, closed 77½¢; October, opened 74½¢, closed 76½¢; No. 8 August, opened 74½¢, closed 76½¢; September, opened 73½¢, closed 75½¢; October, opened 72½¢, closed 74½¢; No. 9 August, opened 72½¢, closed 74½¢; September, opened 71½¢, closed 73½¢; October, opened 70½¢, closed 72½¢; No. 10 August, opened 70½¢, closed 72½¢; September, opened 69½¢, closed 71½¢; October, opened 68½¢, closed 70½¢; No. 11 August, opened 68½¢, closed 70½¢; September, opened 67½¢, closed 69½¢; October, opened 66½¢, closed 68½¢; No. 12 August, opened 66½¢, closed 68½¢; September, opened 65½¢, closed 67½¢; October, opened 64½¢, closed 66½¢; No. 13 August, opened 64½¢, closed 66½¢; September, opened 63½¢, closed 65½¢; October, opened 62½¢, closed 64½¢; No. 14 August, opened 62½¢, closed 64½¢; September, opened 61½¢, closed 63½¢; October, opened 60½¢, closed 62½¢; No. 15 August, opened 60½¢, closed 62½¢; September, opened 59½¢, closed 61½¢; October, opened 58½¢, closed 60½¢; No. 16 August, opened 58½¢, closed 60½¢; September, opened 57½¢, closed 59½¢; October, opened 56½¢, closed 58½¢; No. 17 August, opened 56½¢, closed 58½¢; September, opened 55½¢, closed 57½¢; October, opened 54½¢, closed 56½¢; No. 18 August, opened 54½¢, closed 56½¢; September, opened 53½¢, closed 55½¢; October, opened 52½¢, closed 54½¢; No. 19 August, opened 52½¢, closed 54½¢; September, opened 51½¢, closed 53½¢; October, opened 50½¢, closed 52½¢; No. 20 August, opened 50½¢, closed 52½¢; September, opened 49½¢, closed 51½¢; October, opened 48½¢, closed 50½¢; No. 21 August, opened 48½¢, closed 50½¢; September, opened 47½¢, closed 49½¢; October, opened 46½¢, closed 48½¢; No. 22 August, opened 46½¢, closed 48½¢; September, opened 45½¢, closed 47½¢; October, opened 44½¢, closed 46½¢; No. 23 August, opened 44½¢, closed 46½¢; September, opened 43½¢, closed 45½¢; October, opened 42½¢, closed 44½¢; No. 24 August, opened 42½¢, closed 44½¢; September, opened 41½¢, closed 43½¢; October, opened 40½¢, closed 42½¢; No. 25 August, opened 40½¢, closed 42½¢; September, opened 39½¢, closed 41½¢; October, opened 38½¢, closed 40½¢; No. 26 August, opened 38½¢, closed 40½¢; September, opened 37½¢, closed 39½¢; October, opened 36½¢, closed 38½¢; No. 27 August, opened 36½¢, closed 38½¢; September, opened 35½¢, closed 37½¢; October, opened 34½¢, closed 36½¢; No. 28 August, opened 34½¢, closed 36½¢; September, opened 33½¢, closed 35½¢; October, opened 32½¢, closed 34½¢; No. 29 August, opened 32½¢, closed 34½¢; September, opened 31½¢, closed 33½¢; October, opened 30½¢, closed 32½¢; No. 30 August, opened 30½¢, closed 32½¢; September, opened 29½¢, closed 31½¢; October, opened 28½¢, closed 30½¢; No. 31 August, opened 28½¢, closed 30½¢; September, opened 27½¢, closed 29½¢; October, opened 26½¢, closed 28½¢; No. 32 August, opened 26½¢, closed 28½¢; September, opened 25½¢, closed 27½¢; October, opened 24½¢, closed 26½¢; No. 33 August, opened 24½¢, closed 26½¢; September, opened 23½¢, closed 25½¢; October, opened 22½¢, closed 24½¢; No. 34 August, opened 22½¢, closed 24½¢; September, opened 21½¢, closed 23½¢; October, opened 20½¢, closed 22½¢; No. 35 August, opened 20½¢, closed 22½¢; September, opened 19½¢, closed 21½¢; October, opened 18½¢, closed 20½¢; No. 36 August, opened 18½¢, closed 20½¢; September, opened 17½¢, closed 19½¢; October, opened 16½¢, closed 18½¢; No. 37 August, opened 16½¢, closed 18½¢; 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September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 57 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 58 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 59 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 60 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 61 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 62 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 63 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 64 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 65 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 66 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 67 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 68 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 69 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 70 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 71 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 72 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 73 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 74 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 75 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 76 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 77 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 78 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 79 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 80 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 81 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 82 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 83 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 84 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 85 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 86 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 87 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 88 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 89 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 90 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 91 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 92 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 93 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 94 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 95 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 96 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 97 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 98 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 99 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; No. 100 August, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; September, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢; October, opened 1½¢, closed 3½¢.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.  
Wheat—Variable and 1/4¢ higher, 10¢ lower, with a moderate active market. No. 2 red August, 87½¢; No. 2 red September, 86½¢; No. 2 red October, 85½¢; No. 2 red November, 84½¢; No. 2 red December, 83½¢; No. 2 red January, 82½¢; No. 2 red February, 81½¢; No. 2 red March, 80½¢; No. 2 red April, 79½¢; No. 2 red May, 78½¢; No. 2 red June, 77½¢; No. 2 red July, 76½¢; No. 2 red August, 75½¢; No. 2 red September, 74½¢; No. 2 red October, 73½¢; No. 2 red November, 72½¢; No. 2 red December, 71½¢; No. 2 red January, 70½¢; No. 2 red February, 69½¢; No. 2 red March, 68½¢; No. 2 red April, 67½¢; No. 2 red May, 66½¢; No. 2 red June, 65½¢; No. 2 red July, 64½¢; No. 2 red August, 63







# P. W. I. Blood. P. & E.

## PERUVIAN Wine of IRON

A preparation of Peruvian Bark, Sherry Wine and Iron. This remedy purifies and nourishes the blood, invigorates the whole system, and is especially beneficial in cases of Nervous Debility, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Headache, affection of the skin, and all diseases originating in a bad condition of the blood. It is a certain preventive and cure for Fever and Ague, and all persons of sedentary habits, and those troubled with sleeplessness, languor, or indisposition to exercise, will derive great relief from its use. Prompt result will follow its use in cases of sudden exhaustion and it will prove a valuable restorative for all convalescents. As a Nutritive, is used in the treatment of impaired nutrition, impoverishment of the blood, and in all the various forms of general debility.

FOR

TAKE

**HOPS**

&

**MALT**

**BITTERS,**

A single trial will convince you that  
**PIMP**LES, Salt Rheum or Eczema  
 Scrofula, Scald Head, Tetter,  
 Hives, Rash, Dandruff, Ba-  
 ber Itch, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcer  
 Blotches, Maggot Pimples, Gleg  
 oms, Chafing and Soreness of infants and  
 dults, Parasitic Diseases, Itch, Stings  
 Plant Poisoning and Poisoned Wounds  
 Rose Rash, False Measles, Nettle Rash  
 Itching of the Skin, Lice, Bedgum,  
 Branny Tetter, Dry Tetter, Shingles  
 Ringworm, Sunburn, eruptions and in-  
 flammations of the skin can be cured by  
**PAP**ILLON Skin Cure. Inordinate  
 itching of the skin is allayed at  
 once by a few applications

If you wish a certain cure for all Blood  
 diseases, Nothing was ever invented that will  
 cleanse the blood and purify the System equal  
 to **Hops and Malt Bitters**, it tones  
 up the System, puts new Blood in your  
 system and feeds the system.

der Pills are well related in all cases of Kidney or Liver Trouble, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Dyspepsia, Nervous disorders, and all Female Complaints. When properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been benefited by its use and other Western States. It is the best Remedy of the West. It is the only one discovered for the restoration to health of the debilitated. Do not get Bitters without **MALT BITTERS**. Beware of cheap preparations of similar name. I prescribe **MALT BITTERS** in all cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dropsy, diabetes, &c. &c. **DR. J. C. FLEMING**, of Elm Grove, Wis., writes: "I have used **DR. FLEMING'S MALT BITTERS** for all the ailments of the human system." **DR. J. C. FLEMING**, of Elm Grove, Wis.

**HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.**

**FOR SALE BY**


**PRENTICE & EVENSON,**

Opposite postoffice, where may be found all medicines advertised in this paper.

only, (but is harmless taken inwardly), which cures the disease by "exudation." All matter poisonous to the blood is withdrawn from the blood through the ulcers, sores or wounds, and not by passing through the system into the stomach and bowels, to be expelled by excretion; the blood is purified by the impurities being withdrawn; the sores or ulcers are cleansed from all perisitic attachments; the healthy matter take prominence, and nature performs a cure immediately. The Pappilon Skin Cure is sold by **PRENTICE & EVENSON**, opposite the postoffice, where may be found all medicines advertised in the Janesville papers.

**DE LAND & CO'S**  
  
**CAPITOL SHEAF**

**Grand Central Hotel.**  
 EUROPEAN PLAN,  
**ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.**  
 Opp. Union Depot, Cor. Canal & Madison Sts.  
**CHICAGO.**  
 New Building. Passenger Elevator. Fire Escapes. Fire Alarm in every room. All Rooms Heated by Steam. Hot and Cold Water and Baths on every floor. First-class Restaurant in connection.  
**A. D. YOUNG,**  
 Late of Windsor European Hotel, Manager.



**SALERATUS**  
**SODA**  
Best in the World.

THE ONLY TRUE  
**IRON  
TONIC**

Will purify the **BLOOD**, re-  
build **WASTED** and **WORN-  
OUT** and **RECOVER** the  
strength and **VIGOR** of **YOUTH**. Dis-  
turbance, Want of Appetite,  
Pneumonia, Lack of Strength,  
and General Weakness, Indolence,  
Cancer, Blemishes and  
nerve troubles.

Builds the blood and  
stimulates the mind and  
attaches Health Power.  
Sufferers from consumption,  
pediatrics, rheumatism  
and Dr. Hays' Tonic will  
cure them. Gives a clear, healthy complexion,  
and restores the vitality and  
energy of the system.

**LADIES** who are  
weak, pale, nervous, or  
suffer from any of the  
above troubles, will find  
this Tonic a most  
valuable and  
effective  
remedy.

**FOR SALE** by  
all  
Druggists,  
and  
by  
the  
author,  
J. C. Hays,  
at  
his  
office,  
No. 10  
South  
Fourth  
Street,  
St. Louis,  
Mo.

**OR** St. Louis and **DENVER**  
Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, Atchison or  
Kansas City. It traverses all of the Great State of  
**ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI,  
NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO**  
With branch lines to their important cities and  
towns. It runs every day in the year from one to  
three fully equipped through trains over its own  
tracks between  
**Chicago and Denver.**  
**Chicago and Omaha,**  
**Chicago and Council Bluffs,**  
**Chicago and St. Joseph,**  
**Chicago and Atchison,**  
**Chicago and Kansas City,**  
**Chicago and St. Paul,**  
**Chicago and St. Louis,**  
**Chicago and Sioux City,**  
**Peoria and Council Bluffs,**  
**Peoria and Kansas City,**  
**St. Louis and Omaha,**  
**St. Louis and St. Paul,**  
**Kansas City and Denver.**

[illegible]



